ADDRESS

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?

Does a little extra exertion produce palpita-

tion of the heart? Does your liver, or your kid-

neys, frequently get out of order? Do you have

spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your

bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting,

or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory im-

paired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this

subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of

company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to

get away from everybody? Does any little thing

make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or

restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The

bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy your-

self in society as well? Do you pursue your business

with the same energy? Do you feel as much con-

adence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flag-

ging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay

it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless

nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to

Did you ever think that those bold, defi-

men are always those who are in per-

sect health? You never hear such men com-

plain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of pal-

pitation of the heart. They are never afraid they

cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad

and discouraged; they are always polite and plea-

sant in the company of ladies, and look you and

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have

brought about that state of weakness that has re-

duced the general system so much as to induce al-

of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real

cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and a certain cure for dis-

eases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Or-

ganic Weakness, Female Complaints, General De-

bility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or

Female, from whatever cause originating, and no

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or

Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are sup-

ported from these sources, and the health and hap-

piness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt

CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND TOTH STREET, CENTRAL PARK.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD;—
Two bottles only of the package of your valuable
Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by
the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a
knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu
with the children under our charge may save many a
Superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and
Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking
you on behalf of the children, and hoping others

you on behalf of the may be alike benedted, I am respectfully yours, CQLONEL YOUNG, General Superintendent and Director.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, January 28, 1868.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

have doctored for all but the right one.

energetic, persevering, successful business

dyspepsia or liver complaint?

# FIRST EDITION

#### THE REGISTRY LAW.

#### It is Declared Unconstitutional.

Supreme Court at Niel Prius—Judge Sharswood.

In the case of Patterson et al. vs. the various city officers, which was brought to test the constitutionality of the new Registry law, Judge Sharswood this morning delivered an opinion declaring it unconstitutional and void. The decision was based principally upon the distinction made by the act between the rules it provides for the State at large and for the city, opposing obstructions to the way of free and equal voting, and in other portions of the State offering facilities to that purpose.

In the course of the opinion the following points were presented as showing clearly the "illegality" of the act:—

1. By the general system, meaning that provided for the State generally, the officers of the election are chosen, as heretofore, by the electors of each election district. In Philadelphia they are to be appointed by a board composed of the aldermen of the city, persons chosen by the several wards for the performance of entirely different duties.

2. By the general system, the assessors are bound to assess all persons claiming that privilege at any time up to the tenth day before the election. In Philadelphia no assessment can be made after the 20th day of September in every year.

3. By the general system the assessors are bound to assess all who claim a right to vote. In Philadelphia they are to assess only those who are qualified voters at the time of the assessment, and must annex their affidivits to the lists that every person whose name is contained therein is a qualified elector, having a fixed residence in the division, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

4. By the general system a person whose name is not on the assessors' list may prove his qualification on the day of election at the polls. In Philadelphia he is required to make such proof at least ten days before the election, and to a different tribunal, the division canvassers.

5. By the general system the claimant of a votemay prove his residence by any one qualified voter of the district. Supreme Court at Nist Prius-Judge Sharswood.

KRRVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

o. By the general system the claimant of a votemay prove his residence by any one qualified voter of the district. In Philadelphia he is required to make such proof, in addition to his own oath or affirmation, by the affidavit of two qualified voters of the division whose names are contained on the assessors' division transcript under the head of private house-holders.

6. By the general system, in order to prove the 6. By the general system, in order to prove the payment of taxes, the tax receipt need not be produced if the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any. In Philadelphia, if his name is not on the original assessors' list, the tax receipt must be produced in addition to proof made by satisfactory evidence that the tax has been paid to the proper person anthonized to receive it.

son authorized to receive it.

7. By the general system the assessors are to place 7. By the general system the assessors are to place upon their list and assess all persons claiming a right to vote, without any regard to their condition or station in society. In Philadelphia they are forbidden to assess originally any person boarding at any hotel, tavern, sailors' boarding-house, or restaurant, or any person who has not a fixed residence in the district.

8. By the general system the right of any person claiming to vote may be challenged at the polls on the ground of non-residence, by any qualified voter. In Philadelphia no voter whose name is registered can be challenged at the polls on residence,

residence.

9. By the general system persons of foreign birth, who have declared their intention to become citizens under the act of Congress, and who design to be naturalized before the next election, may be assessed. In Philadelphia no one not actually naturalized on

or before the 20th of September can be assessed.

No one would pretend to say that these were not matters of fundamental importance, and in direct violation of the Constitution. The act is, therefore, declared void and of no effect, and the injunction to restrain the various officers from carrying it late concretion is granted. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Brewster.

In the matter of the opening of Diamond street from Germantown avenue to Seventh street, the following opinion was delivered by Judge Brewster: On the 6th day of April, 1862, the City Councils passed a resolution in these words:—"That the City

Solicitor be and he is hereby requested to ask for a jury of view to assess damages caused by the opening of all streets ordered by Councils."

In obedience to this resolution, the City Solicitor has presented his petition praying for the appointment of a jury of view to assess the damages for the opening of Diamond street, from Germantown avenue to Seventh street. We have not been able to find any law for this proceeding. The act of April 21, 1855 (P. L. 266, Br. Dig., 882, sec. 113), authorizes Conncils to order any street upon a public plan to be opened on three months notice, "whereupon any of the owners whose ground will be taken by such street may forthwith petition the Court of Quarter Sessions for viewers to assess the damages which such owners may sustain." them right in the face—none of your downcast looks most every other disease-idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form

sessions for viewers to assess the damages which such owners may sustain."

This makes a complete system. If the owners of the land do not wish to sue for damages, we cannot see why the city should desire to institute a litigation against herself. Indeed, if we appoint jurors upon the present petition we may soon have a flood of such cases, and the city treasury be more than

ever depleted by these proceedings.

She has suffered enough in this direction in the past, and the promoters of these operations should have learned by our former decisions that the Court

have learned by our former decisions that the Court can be no party to such wrongs.

The object of this is apparent. If the owners do not sue, the order to open may become nugatory under the decisions of my brother President Judge Allison in Large vs. the City, and Sowers vs. the City, approved by the Supreme Court. 11 Casey, 231.

To avoid this result, the parties wishing the street opened would make the city the petitioner against herself, but the answer to such an exhibition of magnanimity is that the public have no interest in private speculations, and that those who are to be thereby enriched should pay the cost.

Prayer of petition refused.

The Success of the Undertaking.

From an entertaining Boston letter, written yesterday, we take the following:

Thus far, from the beginning, this stupendous entertaining the stupendous entertains and all who From an entertaining Boston letter, written yesterday, we take the following:

Thus far, from the beginning, this stupendous enterprise has been a glorious success, and all who frown upon it only make themselves appear ridiculous. There has not been a skip or a break. That everything has gone along harmoniously and beautifully not only the skeptical but the open opponents of the undertaking admit, and all combine in one common round of praise for him who conceived and those who have carried it so far through to a glorious consummation. Financially, the result is far beyond the anticipations or even the hopes of its projectors and managers, and musically it has eclipsed anything ever known in the world. The receipts so far have come up to nearly a million dollars, and the additional incomings to-morrow will probably swell them to that grand figure. Glimore is, of course, the happiest man in Boston, and the congratulations of his friends have been so numerous that he has actually been obliged to leave the Collseum by a back door at the close of every entertainment. He has also received such an overwhelming number of happy congratulatory letters and telegrams from all parts of the country, that it has required the continued labor of a private secretary to answer them. The Bostonians in general are also praized generously by the visitors for the liberal manner in which they have been entertained, and representatives of the press are likewise gushing with gratitude for the conveniences and courtesies tendered them, and the journals of the five or six hundred reporters and correspondents in attendance will probably teem with acknowledgments of the services of Measrs, Niles, Dunham, and Doolitie, who have had charge of their headquarters and done so much to facilitate reportorial labors. The streets are filled to-night with gay promenaders, and the theatres are also crowded. The newspaper men are mostly gathered in the Boston press. MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret discases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc., T. H. B. STENHOUSE,

Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

A MURDERER 'ARRESTED.—The Sheriff of Sangamon county, Ill., has arrived in Chicago from Chatham, Canada, with a prisoner named Ely or Graves—the latter his proper and the former his assumed name—who is held under a charge of murder. Some six years ago the prisoner and another man committed a burgiary in Springfield, Ill, and in dividing the spoils they quarrelled, when Graves stabbed his partner in the abdomen, cutting it clear across, and letting out his viscers, killing him instantly. He then fied to Canada, and nothing was heard of him. About three months ago an American patent right dealer happening in Chatham came across Graves, who was partly intoxicated, and the conversation turned to Illinois and to Springfield, when the stranger spoke of the murder, whereupon Graves took out his knife and boasted that it was the weapon that did the thing, and he was the man that killed the other. The authorities at Springfield were at once telegraphed to, and the man meantime arrested. But three months were consumed in extraditing the accused, who was taken to the scene of his crime.

#### NEW-YORKISMS.

## From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1869, It was noon yesterday before the intelligence of the sudden death of Henry J. Raymond became general. The grief was widespread and profound; for Mr. Raymond was a man whose reputation alone won for him from strangers a feeling akin to that of personal friendship. He united, to a very singular degree, the best qualities of a politician, a literary man, and a man of fashion. He was a sort of social Winklereid, continually making way for liberty in some form or other. He united the practical and the artistic nature to a rare extent, and the long worldly wear and tear he had been exposed to had not encased his heart with an impregnable crust. His affections were just as genial, his proneness to confide when claims to confidence were worth considering, almost as touching, as in his first youth. He died like so many distinguished men in his line of life, at the very moment when, if ever, he would be expected to enter upon a table-land of leisure and pleasure. He was a man to appreciate those blessed privileges, although it is probable that the spirit that was in him to work would never have allowed him to remain long inactive. His soubriquet was the "Little Villain," but the little that his enemies found villainous was so inter-tissued with great virtues, that friends and enemies alike-so far at least as New York is concerned—have paid him the tribute of unfeigned mourning. The circumstances attending his death are not very generally known. His family physician attributes it to appoplexy, with which he had long been mildly threatened. He never felt any apprehensions on the subject, however, never took any preventive measures, never relaxed for one moment the vast labors which have made the New York Times second to no newspaper in America. One of his sincerest mourners is his old friend and chief, Horace Greeley, who probably thinks tenderly of the time when Mr. Raymond worked for the Tribune for eight dollars a week, and did the work of half a dozen men. The result of these labors was an attack of brain fever, and the result of the fever was that Raymond returned to the office of the Tribuns at a largely increased salary, thirty dollars per week, which for days like those was more than respectable. There is no man on the New York press capable of exactly filling the place that Mr. Ray mond has left vacant. Mr. Greeley and Mr. Ben nett are scarcely ever seen in society. Manton Marble has become a recluse since his wife's death, and applied himse,f more than ever to the reading of Mill, Sir William Hamilton, August Comte, Victor Cousin, and the philosophical writers generally. Mr. Raymond was equally a newspaper man and a man of society. He lived in the one, moved in the other, and had his being in both. The late "Miles O'Reilly" was the only journalist who approached him in this

combination of brilliant qualities. Philadelphia's old friend and institution, Signor Blitz, sails for Europe to-day in the steamer Bellona. Cruising along Broadway last evening, I met the garrulous possessor of Bobby and the birds, and he held me by the buttonhole from 8 o'clock until a quarter past ten. He is the only veteran ventriloquist I know who is not a bore; he is a sharp business man, a good friend, an excellent companion, and so good a magician that there are no less than thirteen bogus Blitzes palming themselves off as his nephews or sons, and in some cases as himself. Whenever the Signor gives a performance outside of Philadelphia he is sure to be arrested, the authorities possessing a neat knack for getting hold of the wrong man. One of the bogus Blitz's has invariably preceded him by a few weeks or months, and the genuine Blitz is called upon to pay the debts of the bogus ones. Now it is for some stage carpet, now for some upholstering, now for gas fixtures. Fully half his time when out of Philadelphia is taken up in proving that he is the original Blitz. That once known, things become serene at once, for the Philadelphia Blitz pays his way wherever he goes, and conse quently the newspaper proprietors and job printing offices doat upon him. He opens here in New York

next September. We expect to have the Hansom cabs in operation here by the first of July. Stock to the amount of \$70,000 has been already subscribed. Since the company was incorporated. no effort has been spared in pushing the thing. The capital is \$250,000, divided into 5000 shares of \$50 each. By the time another week has passed, at least one-half of the \$250,000 will have been subscribed for. Most of the stock has been sold in ten, fifteen, and twenty shares, and almost all the leading bankers and merchants, such as Duncan, Sherman & Co., Brown Bros., Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Dabney, Morgan & Co., are among the subscribers. The intentions of the company are to employ fifty cabs, with use of two horses for each, to be employed twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four. Whatever a cabmen makes over \$7 per day he is to be allowed to keep for himself. That amount is required to be returned to the company every day by each cabman. The rates are, for a distance not exceeding one mile, for a single passenger, 30 cents; for two persons, same distance, 40 cents; for all additional distances the same terms will be observed, viz., 30 cents for a mile or fractions of a mile for one person, and 40 cents for two. A good deal of this programme is, of course, liable to change, as experience shall seem to demand. The fares, at any rate, will not be increased. If they are altered at all, they will be lowered. Let us hope, then, that the carnival of cabmen is almost at an end, and that the epoch when \$15 was not too much for Jehu to ask for the use of his carriage on a rainy evening will soon rank among the dead institutions. The Decline of the metropolitan Cabby commenced with the introduction of the cabriolawagonettes at Central Park; his Fall will be consummated with the success of the Hansom.

They say-mind, I don't-that Schneider has "been prevailed upon" to come to New York, and that she will arrive here in the fall. She is the only attraction, I think, that could revive the old flame, opera bouffe. That makes its last leap in New York tonight, and any one can see the ghost in the candle. It is a wonder that the secret history of opera bouffe in New York has not provided us with some real ghosts, for the French and the Fifth Avenue Theatres have vied with one another in quibbles and quarrels. No one was very much surprised at the row between Carrier and Bourgoin ("that" gendarme at the former house; but that the gentle Aujac whose voice was as tender as an apricot, and whose personnel indicated a temperament of romance and ollity-that he should prove belligerent was a sore disappointment. It was as bad as finding out that the good boy at school stole the fruit or cheated at

his lessons all the while. Mrs. William P. Tonnery (nee Annie Surratt) passed through this city yesterday on her bridal tour. She was married on Thursday, in Washington, to a young man who holds some position in the Surgeon-General's office. At the Metropolitan, where she was stopping, few people could have suspected that the happy-looking bride had ever passed through the bitterest agony which it is given to the

Chevaller, the balloonist, who his few months of sojourn here has constituted himself a very respectable ism among the scientific smatterers of New York, goes up in his balloon this afternoon, on a trial trip, previous to that transatlantic voyage we have heard so much about. He is extremely sanguine; as buoyant as his own balloon, in fact; and since he possesses much directing talent, I should not be much amazed at his ultimately turning out a sort of aerial Captain Jinks, and holding a high position in that balloon navy which Tennyson describes as "grappling in the

We intend celebrating the Fourth on Monday. The city has made no appropriation for fireworks. Perhaps A. T. Stewart will lend the money. I fear it is extremely uncertain. But then there's aothing so uncertain as borrowing money, except paying it back!

### SECOND EDITION

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Irish Church Disestablishment -The Bill Passes the House of Lords on Second Reading-London Enthusiastic.

Advices from the Pacific Coast-Shipments of Bullion - New Gold Discoveries-Political Affairs.

#### FROM EUROPE.

The Irish Church Bill-Its Passage on Second Reading This Morning by a Majority of 33

Votes.

By Atlantic Cable.

IThe following is a continuation of the great debate last night in the House of Lords on the Church Disestablishment bili.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

London, June 19.—Lord Westbury continued his remarks. Admitting the allegation that the Irish Church was a badge of conquest, would the ismovement stop here, or must the land be restored? The questions at issue were church, education, and law. The latter should be dealt with first. He strongly deprecated the introduction of the bill at the present critical juncture, and refused to appropriate any portion of the endowment to education, taking away the peculiar property of the poor to relieve the blunders of the rich. It was not only cruel but profane.

Lord Hatherly warmly supported the bill. He said whatever shortcomings Mr. Bright or Mr. Gladstone might have, want of clearness was not one of them, and last year they fully unfolded the policy to be pursued. He regretted the long delay in the performance of this act of justice, and asserted the right of the State to interfere with and regulate the property intended for religious and charitable purposes, when its disposition was opposed to the public good and it could be better and more usefully appropriated. He said the acts of Queen Elizabeth clearly intended the Church to be that of the nation, and drew a fearful picture of the manner in which the policy of those acts had been carried out, but that policy had By Atlantic Cable. the Church to be that of the nation, and drew a fearful picture of the manner in which the policy of
those acts had been carried out, but that policy had
entirely failed, though seconded by the bishops and
clergy. The attempt to force this Church on the
people was the root of all the evils of Ireland. He
exonerated the clergy of the present day from complicity in these acts, but the odium attached to it
had descended to them. The present measure was
the only one to establish a new epoch of religion in
Ireland. Instead of ruining it would give the
Church, for the first time, a fair field and a chance of
conciliating the people. He strongly defended the
justice, necessity, and sound policy of the bill.

He agreed with the lidea that a portion of the

Justice, necessity, and sound policy of the bill.

He agreed with the idea that a portion of the revenues of the Church should devoted to education, but as the nation was unable to agree to their use in that way, there was no course to adopt other than that specified in the bill, which had been fully endorsed by the country. He expected the House to give it their calm consideration, irrespective of party feelings, and he believed that all would unite in the desire to settle the question on a fair and impartial basis.

tial basis.

Lord Cairns said the subject had been completely exhausted. The Church proclaimed Christianity and truth to all willing to receive them. So her mission was not a failure. With regard to the assistance she had given in the execution of the penal laws, he said the Church ought not now to be blamed for failing to be before her age a hundred and fifty years ago. The union of Church and State was the only security for religious freedom and independence of thought. It could not be severed without shaking Protestantism in this country to its foundations.

After speaking nearly three hours, Lord Cairns sat down amidst prolonged cheering from the conservative benches.

Earl Granville replied briefly, and at 8 o'clock the louse divided amidst great excitement. The division resulted as follows:— For the second reading.....

This Morning's Quotations.

London, June 19—A. M.—Consols for money, 92½; Consols for account, 92½; United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 80½. American stocks firmer. Illinois Central, 95½; Erie, 20½.

Liverpool., June 19—A. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 8s. 9d. Flour, 22s. 6d.

London, June 19—A. M.—Tallow, 44s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, June 19—Closing prices:—Consols, 92½@92½ for money, and 92½@92½ for account; United States five-twenties, 80½; Erie, 20½; Illinois Central, 95½.

tral, 95%.
LIVERFOOL, June 19.—Closing prices:—Cotton quiet and unchanged; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales. Red Western Wheat easier but unchanged. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d.
HAVRE, June 19.—Cotton on the spot, 145f.; afloat,

### FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The steamer Colorado sailed for Panama to-day, taking out \$764,000 in treasure; \$554,000 of which is for England, \$110,000 for France, \$72,000 for Panama, and \$23,000 for New York; also 210 passengers.

Over 1200 Chinese Emilgrants.

Over 1200 Chinamen arrived from Hong Kong yesterday by sailing vessels. Arrived, ship Robin Hood, from New York.

Forty-six additional discovered of rich silver deposits are reported at White Pine, causing considerable excitement in that region. Shipments of Bullion.

The shipments of bullion from thence have lat-terly averaged \$70,000 to \$80,000 per week. Mining facilities will soon be doubled, and half a million be shipped for July from various parts of California.

Wheat Rust.

Intelligence has been received of the rapid progress of rust in the wheat and barley crops, the damage being considerable in the coast counties, where heavy falls prevailed the past few weeks, although the accounts indicate that the rust will not do general mischief or be more serious than anticipated,

James G. Dermiston, a prominent California pio-neer, died in this city yeslerday.

The funeral of Frederick Seymour, late Governor of British Columbia, occurred June 16. Mr. Esquointall, of Vancouver island; Sir James Douglass, Chief Justice Medham, and Captains Elie and Mist, of the Rayal Navy, were pall bearers. The entire population of Victoria attended, and military salutes and minute guns were fired.

The New Governor.

It is reported that Mr. Musgrave, of Newfoundland, has been appointed Governor of British Columbia. He will leave England immediately for Victoria.

# FROM THE SOUTH.

MONTGOMERY, June 19 .- The Democratic Convention at Dadeville, for the Third district, nominated J. C. Parkinsan for Congress. He is a Northern man by birth, who settled in Alabama in 1865, and has invested largely in the State. The nomination was quite unexpected to him, as he has devoted his time to manufacturing and farming, and was not known as a politician.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.-- 1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:
N. Y. Central R. 185
Ph. and Rea. R. 964
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 1023
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 1023
Cle. and Pitt. R. 95
Chl. and N. W. com. 764
Chl. and W. W. pref. 92
Chi. and R. I. R. 115
Pitts. F. W. & Chl. R. 103
Pacific M. S. 67
West. Union Tel. 39%

Market Weak.

#### FROM THE STATE. Muhlenberg College Examination.

Special Despatch to Evening Telegraph.
ALLENTOWN, Penua., June 19.—The annual examination, of the students of Muhlenburg College were closed yesterday, and gave satisfactory evieence of thorough instruction and faithful study. The annual commencement will take place on next Thursday, On Wednesday evening C. Lex, Esq., of Philadelphia, will address the literary society of the college, and many visitors from abroad are ex-

pected.
The Gettysburg Celebration—Preparations for the Reception of the Military.
GETTYSBURG, June 19.—The tents which President Grant directed to be supplied for the accommodation of the citizen soldiery who may attend the dedication of the national monument fon the 1st of July have arrived. David Wills, the President of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, who has charge of the ceremonies, will pitch these tents in the historic grove in which General Reynolds fell, which adjoins the Katalysine spring and the new hotel just com-

#### FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Unprecedented Crops-Nature in a Lavish Mood The following article from the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial assumes a local interest when we consider the nearness of that brisk little place to us, and its location in a rich fruit and vegetable producing country, which sends such formidable sup-

ducing country, which sends such formidable supplies to our markets:

Prone as we are to believe in that which we wish to come true, we doubt if the most sanguine have realized, even yet, how bounteous the crops of fruit and vegetables will be this year. The strawberry season, now drawing to a close, has been one of unparalleled success. The berries have been fine, the weather generally propitious, and the season unusually long, while the arrangements for getting the fruit to market were all that could be desired. The only thing that checked the shipments, when they did fall off, was the over-stocked condition of the New York market, and as prices there have revived again, the trade has experienced some revival. Two cars went through to Jersey City on Wednesday, loaded with strawberries, cherries, and peas, and quite a quantity were shipped to Philadelphia. The railroad company's estimates of one million eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty quarts (1,018,750), large as it appeared when we published it a month ago, has aiready been largely exceeded, and the season is not yet closed. This, however, does not include the shipments by water, the large quantities taken by the fruit-canning establishments, nor those consumed here, or turned into wine. The season has been a truly wonderful one, and we do not doubt that the whole peninsula has raised more than two million quarts, or 62,500 bushels.

Of cherries the shipments have been unusually

whose pennisula has raised more than two million quarts, or 62,500 bushels.

Of cherries the shipments have been unusually large, and the same may be said of pens, though we have no data at present from which to form statistics. An unusually large amount of ground has been planted in early potatoes, and the yield has been enormous. From the little station of Marion slove of barries were shipmed to Philadalphia. alone, 56 barrels were shipped to Philadelphia one

aione, 56 barrels were shipped to Philadelphia one day this week.

The crop of blackberries, both wild and cultivated, promises to be enormous. That mythical individual, the "oldest inhabitant," throughout his life scarcely remembers a year when the bushes were so laden with fruit, and all modern people frankly admit that they never knew of such a crop. Shipments of blackberries will probably commence next week.

By about the 15th of July huckleberries (whortleberries) will be ready for shipment. This delicious wild berry is, lifpossible, even more abundant than the blackberry, and "thick as huckleberries" means something around the swamps this year. The large crop of these wild berries is particularly welcome, as the money received for them goes directly into the pockets of the poorer part of the population. The more children a man has the richer he is during the berry season. Of cultivated blackberries there will also be a considerable crop, but they are not very extensively raised. The same is true of raspberries, concerning which we know little beyond the fact concerning which we know little beyond the fact that it is expected the railroad company's estimates of 21,000 quarts will be realized.

Last, but very far from least, come the peaches Speculation concerning this crop is at an end, and growers are busily preparing to send the fruit to

growers are busily preparing to send the fruit to market and make arrangements for its sale. A number of commission men have already arrived here to make arrangements, and buyers who buy the fruit as it stands are also on the ground.

The railroad companies (the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Camden and Amboy) have over 400 cars ventilated and shelved for this business, and the whole number and probably more will be brought into requisition. With all their immense preparation, it is probable they will have as much as they can do to move the crop. It is generally conceded that the estimate of one million five hundred thousand baskets, on which the company has based its calculations, will fall far short of the actual yield, to say nothing of the fruit which seeks a market by water, and for which also short of the actual yield, to say nothing of the fruit which seeks a market by water, and for which also unusual preparations have been made. These, however, are mere matters of detail; the great fact remains that our peninsula, impoverished by the years of failure, is this year blessed with crops unprecedented in its history, and which bring peace, comfort, and happiness into hundreds of homes which have been the abiding places of want and misery for two long years.

# How Minister Bassett will be Received by Salnave. Port au Prince Correspondence Nassau Herald.

The grand excitement here since the arrival of the steamer from New York is the news that a colored gentieman is to supersced the present. American Minister, T. H. Hollister. As there is no other Minister Resident, here, and as he is the chief of all the foreign representatives in rank, the Charges d'Affaires from England. France, and Spain, who are gentiemen of high social position, do not feel complimented with the news. The American Consul and other officers representing us here do not wish to have a colored man for a chief. We have had visiting and stationed at this port during the last ten months six American ships of war. The commandants and the officers under them, like the other gentlemen of our navy, are persons of cuiture, and The grand excitement here since the arrival of the gentlemen of our navy, are persons of culture, and would not relish this change. Rumor says that President Salnave was heard yesterday to remon-strate with the American merchants in town against strate with the American merchants in town against this measure, and that the parties present all agreed in sentiment. The President remarked, so the story goes, that he already had more black men here than he could take care of. He considered the black race equal to the white race, but asked very pointedly whether our Government entertained such sentiments? if so, why did we not send black men to represent us in England and France? He said the question was not what he thought about the equality of races, but that he did not consider this discrimination in favor of Hayti to be complimentary. The question might occur to a patriotic mind why the present minister should give place to anybody. He is universally respected here by the Government and by all respectable Americans. The abuse heaped upon him by the rebels, and made public in the New York newspapers by hired agents of these adventurers, have grown out of the simple discharge of his official duties. His great offense was that he treated Salnave as he would have treated the chief of any other nation.

THORNTON,—Copies of the private correspondence of Minister Thornton and Lord Clarendon, which were confidentially laid before Parliament about ten days ago, have been received. The rejection of the treaty by the Senate is alluded to, and Mr. Thornton, in commenting on that point, says:—"The Republican newspapers which have been received up to to-day (April 20) approve Mr. Sumner's propositions very generally, and the sentiment of the country appears to be with him." He believed that the claims could be satisfactorily settled by the cession of Canada, which proposition, he states, had sion of Canada, which proposition, he states, had been frequently hinted to him.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, June 19, 1860.

The stringent look of the Money market is grad The stringent look of the Money market is gradually giving place to a more normal condition, and the prospect of a very easy market until the first of the next month is encouraging. There is a good deal of the laisser faire disposition among our merchants and business men generally, and the indifference to new enterprises or the expansion of old ones contracts the operations of the loan market within unusually small limits, even for this season of the year.

The banks are fully able and quite willing to advance all the currency necessary, at the rates so often quoted. For call loans, even on stock collaterals, borrowers are indisposed to pay more than 6 per cent., whilst on pledge of Governments the average rate is about 5 per cent. Street rates on discounts are 6@8 per cent. for the choicest motes.

The market in Government loans is quiet, and sales are unimportant. The gold market has literally "gone to smash;" the break is complete, and the "bears" have sole control of the stock and gold markets. The sales are moderate here, but in New

York immense. First sales to-day were made at 136%, and quotations at 12 M. were 136%. State and City loans were quiet and sales unimportant.

All the speculative shares were feverish and lossed to the sales are supported at 483; Pennsylvania Ralirond declined k; Catawissa preferred declined k; Philadelphia and Erie k; Norristown Ralirond k; and Lehigh Valley k.

Canal stocks of all kinds were dull and k@k lower, closing nominal.

lower, closing nominal.

In Bank and Passenger Railway shares the sales

PHILADELPHIA STOCK	E BYCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & B	
FIRST B	OARD.
\$1000 Leh V new bs.	217 sh Leh Valis. 56
Cp., 94%	8 d0 56
\$1000 Leh V new bs. Cp., 94% \$5000 City 68, N.c&p.100 \$400 do d bill.100	10 sh Elmira R 30
\$400 dod bill.100	100 sh Cata Pf. 3d. 37
\$1000 W Jer 68 92%	100 SH Len Perv. Dec. De
\$1000 Leh 6s, '84c. 84%	200 sh Ph & E b60. 33
\$10000 Am Gold s60,136%	100 do 31%
\$1095 do136%	200 dols.b60. 32
\$1000 Leh R loan 8836	100 sh Penna R 56
1000 Leh R loan 883 100 sh Readc.48.81 400 dols.b30.48.94	100 do2d. 56
400 dols.b30.48-94 300 doc.48-81	4 do 56
300 doc.48-81	100 do b30, 563
100 dob5&1, 48%	140 dols. 66
200 dols.c. 48%	100 do85&1. 56
200 do.ls.sb&1. 4814	
200 doc. 48%	100 do 85. 66
22 sh C & Am R.ls.	36 do 56
2 days129	100 do b80. 665
100 sh Leh St s60wn, 36	100 do b60. 565
100 do 860, 36	
100 dob60, 3634	100 do 553
300 dob60, 36	100 do b60. 56
	100 30 600 600

300 do...b60. 36 100 do...b60. 56
40 do..... 36 100 do....b60. 56
40 do..... 36 100 do....b50. 55%
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO. quote Gevernment securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '51, 121@121%; 5-26s
of 1862, 121%@122%; do., 1864, 116%@117%; do., Nev.,
1865, 118%@118%; do., July, 1865, 119%@119%; do., Nev.,
1867, 119%@1194; do., 1865, 119@119%; 10-66; 106
@168%. Pacifics, 106@106%. Gold, 137.
Messrs. William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third
street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of
1881, 120%@121%; 5-20s of 1862, 121%@121%; do. 1864,
116%@117; do. 1865, 118%@118%; do. July, 1865,
119@119%; do. July, 1867, 119@119%; do. July,
1868, 118%@119%; 58, 10-40, 107%@108%. Gold, 136%
@186%.

# The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The call of the Comptroller of the Currency for a statement by the banks was halled to-day as the signal for cheaper money, and so far as extreme and irregular rates are concerned, it proved a reliable index; for money was more steady in quotations than it has been since the advent of the present activity. It seems curious to say that money is cheap at the rates which prevailed to-day, and it is so only by comparison with the rates demanded earlier in the week. The range was from gold interest to 1-16, or, to translate these diurnal into annual rates, from 9 to 22 per cent. It was thought also that Mr. Boutwell's visit to the city would in some way moderate the stringency, but he had not arrived at the close of business. It will be noticed that the rates to-day were more even than they have been during the week. It is very probable that the high figures have tempted a great deal of money into the street otherwise employed up town, and in the adjacent cities. Much curiosity is felt as to the bank statement Saturday, and the impression exists that it will show a large failing off in Legal-tenders, owing to the withdrawal of three per cents, the shij ments of currency to the West, and the drain into the Treasury. Commercial paper is inactive in the present state of the money market, the banks doing nothing, the charge being insinuated that they are really lending on call through confidential agents. The best names range from eight to ten per cent., but the market is hardly quotable. The failure of a dry goods jobbing house for \$200,000 reported, yesterday, is confirmed to-day.

"Speculative operations in and the course of the Government market were determined by the character of the money market and the foreign quotations for live-twenties. The stringency in money in lowering prices here left a margin for shipment to Europe, especially as exchange continued so firm, and the demand thus created has induced a reactionary effect and keet the market steady. This sta

things is dependent, of course, upon nance of the foreign quotation, which folday came \$654, and by private telegrams late in the afternoon \$1. The market was heavy at the noon board and prices touched the lowest of the day. There was a decided reaction at the last board, but prices were

decided reaction at the last board, but prices were off a shade in subsequent street transactions.

"The gold market was weak, and broke down under a pressure of sales, generally of "long," gold, the speculative feeling for a decline not being strong enough to tempt 'short' contracts. The market was without 'hammering,' but somewhat excited. The extravagant rates for carrying gold take away the profits of investment, and hence the 'buils' have sold. In stocks a venture, even in the tightest money market, is often amply rewarded, owing to the wide fluctuations therein, but gold moves more slowly, and the profit of a rise is often eaten up by the interest for 'carrying.'"

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, June 19 .- The Flour market is more

active, there being an improved demand both for shipment and home consumption. The sales foot up 2000 barrels, including superfine at \$5@5-25; extras at \$5 50@5 75; 500 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.75@6.50; 1200 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.75@6.75, chiefly at \$6; some Ohio do. do. at \$7@8; and fancy brands at \$8 50@10 50, according to quality. Rye Flour setts

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prices are weak. Sales of red at \$1.40@1.70; and 500 bushels amber at \$1.55. Rye is unchanged; 700 bushels Western sold at \$1.30. Corn is scarce and firm. Sales of yellow at 94@95c.; and Western mixed at 88@91c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 75@ 45c.; and Southern and Pennsylvania at 50@ 48c.

at 50@63c.
Nothing doing in Bariey or Malt.
Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1
Quercitron at \$48 \$7 ton.
Seeds—Cloverseed and Timothy are dull and nominal. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.75.
Whisky ranges from \$50.@\$1\$7 gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 19. NTATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH 7 A. M........78 | 11 A. M...............89 | 2 P. M...........................90

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Brig Harry Stuart, Weeks, Laguayra, J. E. Baaley & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Ital, brig Stabia, Remano, 70 days from Palermo, with fruit, etc., to Paul Pohl, Jr.

Br. brig Neva, Jeakins, 43 days from Maccio, with sugast to A. F. Damon.

Brig Loch Lomond, Salvage, 20 days from Zaza, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Reswell, Copp. 10 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to Patterson & Lappincott—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.

Co.

Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, from Gardiner, Me.,
with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr R. A. Conklin, Donnell, from Rockland Lake, with
ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Beta, Bruwn, 5 days from Boston, with ice to
Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr W. M. Williams, Brown, 4 days from Rockland
Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, 8 days from Boston, with
ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Klla Amsden, Smith, 8 days from Richmond, Me.,
with ice to captain. ith ice to captain. Schr Traveller, Hodges, 4 days from Portland, with stone

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., June 17.—Brig Executive remains at the Breakwater. All the other vessels before reported have left the harbor. Wind W.NW.

L. L. LYONS.

terday,
Brig Moses Day, Eldridge, 18 days from Salt Cay, T. I.,
at New York vesterday.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, for Philadelphia, safted
from Providence 17th inst.
Behr L. Q. C. Wishart, hence for Boston, at New York

yesterday.
Schr F. R. Baird, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Sallie B., Bateman, hence, at Boaton 17th inst.
Schra Ephraim and Anna, Greene, from Boston; Ada
Herbert, Somes, from Gloucester; and Congress, York,
from Portland, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes Hole P.
M. 16th inst. The Congress and Ephraim and Anna sailed

instant.
Schr M. H. Read, Bonson, trom New Bedford for Philai
delphia, at Newport P. M. 16th inst.
Schr R. G. Buxton, Goldthwaite, hence for Bonton, at

# Price, \$1-25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6-50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Hone are genuine unless done up in steel-er graved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Ware-

BELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, estal lished

apwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELM-

BOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, and No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphis, Pa.